OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

Telephones and Harmony in Bohol-Expensive

Living in Manila-Improved Affairs Amons the Natives - The First Earthquake

MANILA, May 31.-When Major Hale went

down to the island of Bohol he took along some

telephones. In less than an hour after the

troops were landed the signal men had some

phones in operation to the amazement and

delight of the inhabitants, one of whom wrote

a long piece to El Comercio, telling all about

"This is the first time that the telephone ha

been used in the island of Bohol, which never

Now they are hoping for a cable to Cebu

The Bohol correspondent goes on to say that

he does not wish to be guilty of adulation, but

truth and candor compel him toremark that "from the arrival of the American troops in

this province until now, the tranquillity of

American occupation is showing one of it

favorite characteristics in Negros, where a

capital fight is slowly but surely developing

between Bacolod and some town as yet un-

named. The island Council is finding that

Bacolod to accommodate the department of-

fices, and besides it is too far from the sea and

too difficult of access. The Council has voted

Life in Manila is not only hot and uncom

fortable these days, but exceedingly expen-

sive. With all its lack of the comforts and

conveniences of metropolitan existence in

from its inhabitants than New York or Chicago,

and that not in silver, but in gold. Take the

one item of kerosene. Every hardwood floor in Manila is rubbed every day with it. The

first thing you see in the morning, if you are

up early enough, is one of the boys skating

over the floors on a couple of well-oiled rags,

polishing them up. A ten-gallon case of oil

costs now six Mexicans, or 30 cents a gallon,

gold, and it lasts in the ordinary little house

House rent has gone up in a balloon and

there seems no chance of a descent. Recently

there has been complaint of the inaccessibility

of the British consulate, and the Consul replied

that his allowance for rent was only £40 a month,

and for that he could not get a satisfactor;

house nearer town than the one he had, to which objection was made because of its distance from the business centres. The house he had tried for was held at £60 a month, practically \$600 in the currency in which Manila does business.

company which has an agency here paid a pol-

Here is a Spaniard's review of affairs in He

kill the defenceless people.
"The police forces created by the Americans

do good service and lend valuable aid in pursu-

ing these evil-doers and in assisting the

mounted expeditions into the mountains, which

serve as an asylum for these revolutionaries

Recently Col. Howze increased the pay of these

police forces as a recompense for their valiant

and tireless activity in maintaining public tranquility. There has also been formed a company of Filipino cavalry, which has made several expeditions after the fomentors of trouble

"In Lacas there have been established six

between two and three weeks.

there are not sufficient public buildings

had such apparatus of communication."

how it was done and saying:

master's employees, big husky Chinos. pick it up and tote it to the warehouse of the commissary. Once inside it waits the order which

cends it on its island travels. When that comes another gang of quartermaster's men comes down to the warehouse and starts the tin going. It is destined for consumption by a little bunch of Sixteenth Infantrymen away upfin Bayombong, in the province of Nueva Vizcaya. From the commissary storehouse the Chinos lug it down to the railroad and throw it into a car. Now the railroad is running smoothly and the journey of the hardbread up to Bautista is nothing remarkable. But in the days that are not so long gone that trip was a matter of many transfers and shifts. It went all right up as far as a little beyond Angeles. Then it struck the long break in the road. More quartermaster's men unloaded it

course of a day it had creaked and wheezed its slow way across the break and was ready for another ride in a car. This was a short haul, however, and just this side of Bamban it climbed

from the car and piled it on a bull cart. In the

allow way across the break and was ready for another ride in a car. This was a short haub, however, and just this side of Bamban it climbed down for another portage. This was across a broad washout and the big high wagons in use by the army were called into service to get it across unharmed by the water. Quartermaster's men did the work and when they had got it safely across loaded it up asain for the run to Bautista. There its journey may be said to have fairly begun.

At Bautista the tin of hardbread left the railroad and steam transportation for good. A gang of quartermaster's employees hoisted it into a big wagon and it was ready for another stare. Now this wagon had been through much the experience of the hardbread in getting to its work. It had come over from the States in a transport and had been unloaded and set in the railroad that was run by the quartermaster, with the exception of the short stretches where it had travelled on its own wheels. It was hauled by four big mules which adshared its travelling experiences, and it was managed by a teamster hauled the commissary's hardtack in the quartermaster's wagon, driving the quartermaster's mules, over by way of Rosales to San Quentin. There two roads were opened up for it. It could go by way of Rosales to San Quentin. There two roads were opened up for it. It could go by way of Carrangian or Tayug. In either event it stayed in the wagon for the trip. But at Carrangian or Tayug it shifted method again and was in done of the back of a pack mule, which had come out like the wagon and the hardtore at street, one of the ward of the work of the Quartermaster's wagon, driving the quartermaster's mules, over by way of Rosales to San Quentin. There two of barracks begin only to capture the ward of the ward of the ward of the w

are four companies stationed in the neighborhood of Bayombong, so that more than four hundred men look to it for their supplies Each man is entitled to about a pound of hard bread a day, in addition to the other good things he gets to eat. For the last two months the quartermasters concerned have been hustling just as hard as they could to get all this hard bread, and its associates up to Bayombong before the rains break. A six months' reserve supply has been put in and now it is nearly all done. In spite of the difficulties that make the work so slow there remain to be toted to Bayombong only some of the less essential component parts of the ration, and when the quartermaster has them delivered there the commissary will be ready to feed the garrisons of Bayombong and the adjacent towns during the rains whether it is possible to send anything else up to them or not.

This thing has been going on not only at Bayombong but everywhere in the archipelago. It happens that Bayombong is the most difficult place to reach, because it is necessary to employ land transportation for much greater distances than in the case of any other post, But some offthe others present difficulties nearly as greatin the way of mountain trails and passes. There are now in the islands about three

But some of the others present difficulties nearly as great in the way of mountain tralls and passes. There are now in the islands about three hundred and thirty posts occupied by our men. Every one of them will have its six months reserve supply when the rains begin to do business in real earnest about the first of next month. That is, of course, every one that cannot be reached readily by water. In the department of Southern Luzon, under command of Major Gen. Bates, it happens that most of the posts can be reached by water, and there is little difficulty in supplying them.

In Gen. Wheaton's department of Northern Luzon it is a different matter. Up in the first district Gen. Young has comparatively few posts that are not within reach of the water or so near to it that they do not offer great difficulties. His headquarters at Vigan is one of the worst propositions in the district because the prevailing monsoon piles the water up on the coast in a dangerous way, and there is practically no harbor. So it is with Laoag, further north, and San Fernando de la Union, next to Vigan, the most important points in the district. In all these places a considerable reserve has been put in already and it will be increased. Col. Hood's second district embraces the troublesome Bayombong. The other garrisons are almost all along the great Cagayan River, and once the supplies are in at Aparri it is no great trouble to get them on up to their destinations.

The third district of Northern Luzon presents about the worst task of the whole department, with the exception of Bayombong. It is commanded by Gen. J. F. Bell, who came out here a first lieutenant in the Seventh Cavelry. He has the three provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac and Zambales, practically the heart of what has turned out to be the worst part of the island, to get into decent conditions. He has troops stationed at every town of size of importance in the district, and when the rains come two of his provinces, Pangasinan and Tarlac, will be nothing much but huge swamps, s

There is one town in the department of southern Luzon that is not likely to be bothered with interruptions from the outside world to any great extent during the rains. That is indail, just down here in Cavite province, only a good day's ride on a horse if the roads were in decent condition. But that is a terrible "if." It will cost many hundreds if not thousands of dollars to get the roads in decent condition and much more to keep them there. Meanwhile supplies go in from Naic on the bay shore. Indan is only eight miles from Bakor because between Indan and Silan there are fifteen streams, only three of which are

RAINY SEASON SUPPLIES.

GREAT TASK IN STOCKING UP THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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The road from Calambe to Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the Batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin of the batangas is worked from each end. There is no case of a loin the batangas is worked from the case of the long haul, from Nueva Caceres down to Iriga and some of the towns beyond it. But the long haul, from Nueva Caceres down to Iriga and some of the towns beyond it. But the load is good and well metalled and probably will be serviceable in spite of the floods which he west season brings to the Camarines proving the chief commissary of the department. The season brings to the Camarines provings the chief commissary of the department of the chief commissary of the department of the part of the chief commissary of the department of the chief commissary o

This reserve supply is not merely one of food. It embraces everything which the Government furnishes to the soldier as well as sales stores for the officers. Great boxes of clothing have gone to the most distant rosts and blankets and ponchos, hats, shoes, underclothing, all the Quartermaster sells, as well as all the commissary handles, until the great depots here in Manila are well nigh bare, and officers and men stationed in town are complaining that they can't get what they want for themselves. But their complaint will soon be remedied now that the reserves are in.

Transportation is really the great part of the work of the Quartermaster, but the furnishing business he does is big enough in these islands to rank with the business of a fair sized department store in New York. The Bepot quartermaster in Manila can count on about 65,000 regular customers, every one of whom is wanting something nearly all the time. The work that has been done by the Depot Quartermaster here in the last year put down in figures reaches such proportions that to the average civilian no adequate idea of what has been done is conveyed. Some notion of one side of itean be gained from the fact that nearly one hundred and forty great steamships have come into port consigned to him. He has handled their cargoes, given many of them considerable cargo with which to return, coaled them all for part of thes romeward voyage and sent them back.

This part of the businesse will compare with that of almost any shipping house in New York to the disadvantage of the New Yorkers. But

method of transportation, and into men toted it over the pass. There the mules took it again down to Bayombong.

In the rainy season which is about to begin it is expected that communication with Bayombone.

The rainy season which is about to begin it is expected that communication with Bayombone.

The rainy season which is about to begin it is expected that communication with Bayombone.

The oath is accepts for he can be a season and at the work of the depot increased accepts for he can be a season and at the can be a season at

has been doing the whole shing, and be has been done to the result of the day and of have of all transportants in the start mostly solding regardled from that month. As the work of the dropt increased to not be reasonable properties of he had the count was modern properties of he had the count was modern to the start properties of the dropt increased to not be reasonable to the start properties of the dropt increased to not be reasonable to the transport of the dropt increased to not be reasonable to the start properties of the dropt in the state before the theory of the properties of the dropt in the state before the theory of the properties of the dropt in the state before the properties of the dropt in the state of the properties of the

greatly lessened. At present all stores are lightered. There is so little water in the harbor and river that even the small vessels that ply to Hong Kong discharge their cargoes into lighters before entering the river. The depot ouartermaster has six lighters, owned by the Government, two of them steamers, and twenty-one lighters and a hundred cascos, and still the equipment is not sufficient. More launches are needed and more lighters as well as light-draft steamers. The three now building in Singapore will carry one hundred men and about twenty-five tons of freight on a draft of about twenty-five tons of freight on a draft of about twenty-five tons of freight on a draft of about twenty-five tons of freight on a draft of about to discharge cargo. The result is that practically every port occupied by our forces ought to have a steam launch.

Land transportation is a subject of considerable difference of opinion. Some Quartermasters get satisfactory work out of bull teams, especially when hitched tandem. Others have no use for them under any circumstances. Some favor the employment of coolles, but Major Devol is of the opinion that they have a demoralizing effect on the men, who some to think that coolles should be supplied to do all the work about a camp and try to act on their belief. Both wagon and pack trains will always be required, and in the west season pack trains are indispersable. At present one tack trains of fifty mules and two trains of twenty-five four-mule wagons are attached to each brigade.

\$7,755,056,49 This is silver and has been paid from the civil funds. Nearly every dollar of it went for some form of transportation or for wages. It gives one a notion that some work has been done by Major Devol and his assistants.

COUNTESS SOPHIE CHOTEK. The Love of Archduke Ferdinand for Her and What It Will Cost Them.

LONDON, June '27 .- The following account of the love affair between the heir to the Austrian throne and Countess Sophie Chotek comes from Vienna:

The official announcement that the heir to the throne, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Este, would take a solemn oath on June 28, in the Secret Council Chamber of the Imperial palace before the Emperor, the Archdukes, High Court functionaries, Privy Coun-cillors, and Ministers, and that this oath was connected with his forthcoming morganatic marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek, came as a complete surprise to everybody this morning. It had not been difficult to observe until lately that the Emperor and the Archduke were not on speaking terms, and it is said that the officials at the court were so convinced that the Archduke would continue in disgrace that they treated him slightingly wherever

The oath is to the effect that the Archduke

villages in this fertile region also produce coffee and chocolate and several articles made from cocoanuts.

"The epizootic has been doing a great deal damage to the herds of cattle and carabaos. It has cost the province much wealth, but is now decreasing.

"The public health is good, although smallpox, catarrh and fever are found occasionally, but in mild form. The deaths which are registered are nearly all due to chronic infirmities.

"The progress of public instruction is in every way better, there being a new stimulus. The great part of the children of both sexes are learning to write. The population of the Loaog district numbers more than 37,000, according to a recent calculation, and the local President has been obliged to appoint eleven masters of private schools of the barrios outside of Laoag, in order to avoid the long journey for the children to the public schools. The remuneration of these teachers is paid by the parents of the children in their schools.

"The highways and roads are in good condition, as are the public buildings, with the exception of a few that suffered slight damage during the recent typhoon. The old service of 'prestacion personal,' which obtained under the Spanish, having been reestablished the greater part of the men who are working out the tax are em-

NOTES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

| ployed in building a bamboo stockade about the town as a measure of security against the marauders who occasionally try to attack the villagers. This stockade will be more than three metres high and very solid."

Writing from Jolo at the beginning of the nonth the correspondent of El Comercio says: "We are enjoying complete tranquility, although we lament the constantly increasing price of almost every article of necessity that the storekeepers, under the pretext of customs duties, demand for their goods. Considering the notable decrease in arrivals of ships from Singapore and the scarcity of rice that has lasted from the first of the year, the bad and light harvest in this vicinity and all along the south of Mindanao and the great mortality

south of Mindanao and the great mortality among carabaos and cattle, much suffering among the poors people is anticipated. On the other hand, those citizens of this place who devote themselves to furnishing refreshments, eatables and other things for the American soldiers are greatly disappointed and await with feverish anxiety the arrival of the Paymaster, for three months have gone by since these men were paid.

"On the 30th of last month two Jeeuit, padres arrived here, one of them Padre Bitrian, excurate of Zamboanga, who has a mission to visit all the places in the south of Mindanao. Padre Bitrian had been on land scarcely an hour when he had baptized nine children. It is impossible to describe the joy that all the Christian families resident here experienced at seeing that the Jesuits had come to visit them, and more especially at meeting Padre Bitrian, whose love and charity have left imperishable memories among the inhabitants of Mindanao, particularly of Zamboanga."

this province until now, the tranquillity of Bohol is enviable. Everywhere peace and harmony reign, and it is all due to the chief of the force of military occupation, Major Harry C. Hale, who respects and causes to be respected the rights of the Boholanos the same as they respect those of the Americans. The justice which inspires his acts is such that, being profoundly learned in international law, he has no desire to violate the sacred right gained by the people of Bohol, to govern themselves for themselves without intervention of any sort on the part of the army of occupation. We offer prayers to Heaven that this state of things may be continued until the perplexinge problem of the Philippines is finally solved. Some of the ex-volunteers and time-ex pired men who are engaged in business o one sort or another in Manila are planning the organization of a company of militia for home guard duty. The scheme has the sup-port of Gen. MacArthur, who probably will see that arms are supplied. There is some talk of organizing a Gatling battery.

The preliminary hearing in the first habea corpus case in the Philippines was had before Justice Young of the Supreme Court, last week Francisco Villanueva is accused by some of his relatives of defrauding them in the management of an estate. He had been in prison a long time and had not been tried. Pending the decision he was recommitted in default of bail which was fixed at \$73.000, some curious provision of the old law still in force operating to determine that peculiar amount.

too difficult of access. The Council has voted \$10,000 for the repair of bridges and has appointed a committee of three to inspect all schools, public and private, in the island. Also the Council has voted \$10,000 annually for the purchase of material of instruction.

There has been a severe plague of locusts in some parts of Negros and the farmers have formed an organization to fight the pest.

The Council has appointed a commission, whose duty will be to endeavor to secure the planting of sufficient rice in Negros to prevent the necessity of importing any of that staple. The other morning an hombre walked into a little tiends on the Calle Echague and began to cut up the two women there with a bold He had given each of them serious wounds before a passing soldier knocked him down and secured him and his bolo. He disposed of all chance that this might be the beginning of the great rising by saying that he had tried to kill the two women because they lived in the same house with him and made such a smoke cooking in the kitchen that he could not sleep. the States. Manila takes more dollars a month

It has been remarked a few times that it is hot in these parts about now. There was a rain a few nights ago which El Comercio records in this way: "The hard shower which fell from 3 to 4 o'clock this morning did not refresh the atmosphere. If the heat felt yes-terday was oppressive, the heat which fol-lowed the storm makes us sweat without any relief. God grant that this heat does not de-velop into those infectious fevers which in a few hours send a Christian into the other world!"

Two dollars a quart for strawberries, and bottled at that!

The Red Men have organized a Manila branch and now the Masons are about to erect a lodge under dispensation from California.

Some of the merchants on the Escolta who think they are not getting sufficient police protection are agitating the appointment of a private service of night watchmen.

he had tried for was held at 200 a month, practically \$600 in the currency in which Manila does business.

There are two or three ice factories in town and their product, at the most liberal estimate, costs them less than \$5 Mexican a ton, including interest on investment, but they sell it at \$40 a ton at the factory, and as the waste is at least half in delivery, it costs at the house about four cents a pound. Kicking is out of the question for the demand is so great at any price that the factories only laugh at complaints.

Meat has been up to \$1.50 a pound, and of a quality that could not be sold for anything in the States. There is only one official market, and it is so managed that it effects a monopoly and the stall keepers can charge what they like; the choice is to buy or go without. This makes no difference to the army, whose meat comes from Australia and is sold here for from 6 to 8 cents, gold, a pound. The civilian cannot buy from the Commissary and is obliged to get what he can where he can. One of the local American papers is agitat ing the leper question and advocating the selection of one of the numerous islands of the group as a place where they may be secluded.

Bubonic plague has taken two white vic tims, both from among the teamsters employed by the quartermaster. The corral has been quarantined and the bunk house burned. No danger is anticipated for those who are in the habit of living in comparative clean-liness and taking an occasional bath.

One of the inspectors of internal revenue hunting around for places which are doing busi-He thought he had caught somebody and he He thought he had caught somebody and be-gan making inquiries. The place was in charge of a Filipino who did not speak English, and as the inspector's Spanish is not very good he had some difficulty in getting at the kind of business done there. Finally he understood that it was the temporary depository of persons who had died of bubonic plague, and they haven't seen him since.

When the Americans first came to Manila now nearly two years ago, we got all sorts o letters from our friends warning us to be ready all the time to get out of the house on the jump when the earth began to quake. Henry Nor man, John Barrett and a few other writers who had made brief visits to Manila, had told who had made brief visits to Manila, had told the world, or some parts of it, how this place was the very home and head centre of earthquakes, and there never was a minute hardly, when things were not trembling on the verge in this benighted town. Well, about four days ago we got an earthquake, the first one in all the American occupation big enough to make itself felt by anything except the delicate seismographs in the observatory. It came about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted just long enough to make folks stop and listen to see whether the artillery was out for drill again or not. The next day the papers told all about it with the authoritative information from the observatory. It was a sure enough earthquake. The Jesuits said so.

to 8 cents, gold, a pound The civilian cannot buy from the Commissary and is obliged to get what he can where he can.

The competition of the Commissary frequently limits the civilian's market, for in many lines the local dealers are obliged to charge so much for the same thing the Commissary sells cheaply that they would rather not handle the goods than stand the constant complaints of the civilians, who want the dealers to meet Commissary prices. To appreciate this thoroughly you want to be covered with prickly heat, as most everybody in Manila is just now, and go to a drug store for listerine, about the only thing that will surely kill it. The druggist will tell you that he cannot afford to sell it for less than \$3.50. Mexican, a bottle and he cannot compete with the Commissary, so he does not keep it. So you paint yourself with iodine and swear a few rounds.

From Holio come complaints of exorbitant rents similar to those in Manila. Commenting on this state of affairs El Progreso says: The press of the capital of Panay is excited about the exorbitant rentals which obtain there, due to the great scarcity of houses in proportion to the population. Here, without this reason, for houses are plenty, they 'cost an eye,' in spite of the fact that the taxes on city property have not risen. The owners are not content now to obtain for their investments an income proportionate to their amount, but seek to become rich at once, demanding for their houses the equivalent of interest at 50 per cent. But he who grasps at too much gains little, and already it is happening to some of them that their houses stand idle for months and months, a business which acts like a boomerang. Here is a protest that has some kick in it The Manila Times says: "El Noticiero publishes a complaint of ar

icy on the life of a man who died on March 14 All the Spanish papers in Manila commented enthusiastically on the wonderful celerity with which the claim was settled. ignorant 'Pro Bono Publico' who wanted to ride to Malate in a street car and had to wait from 11:05 to 12:15 before the car came along from 11:05 to 12:15 before the car came along. How many weeks longer he was on the journey he omits to say. Another person, wanting to go over to Intramuros, had to wait twenty minutes, ai though an ordinary health; carabac can meander the whole route of the Intramuros cars in fifteen minutes. The Manila Tramway Company and all its outfit ought to be taken to Paris and displayed in the World's Fair, to win as their reward a fine large medal made of mud." cos Norte, written a few days ago: "In all the villages of the interior of this province complete harmony reigns. The inhabitants are obedient and submissive to the Government of the United States, with the exception of some places near the mountains, where marauding bands of insurgents who have become nothing less than bandits, without law or disdpline, commit robberies, kidnap and even

La Fraternidad, a new paper in Spanish under the heading "An Assault in Broad Day!" tells a story of the theft of several articles and some money from the mother and wife of Aguinaldo. "Some eight individuals," it says, "with a boy, all well clothed, came up into the house, armed with revolvers and knives, on the pretext of looking for a Spaniard, alleged to be in the secret police, from whom they had

to be in the secret police, from whom they had received injuries. They compelled the two ladies and the two servants to stand still while they made a search of all the rooms in the house. They opened all the drawers and chests and read all the papers and letters, saying that they knew that revolvers were concealed in the house. The ladies, naturally very much frightened let them go ahead,

"The search having been completed, they went away, first begging from the mother of the Filipino General three pesos for cigarettes, and, feigning honesty, returning to har a gold rosary which had been appropriated by the boy. When the men had gone the women found that they had been robbed, Mrs. Aguinaldo of 325 in silver and a silver key-ring, and the mother of \$144 and several earrings and rings of pearls and brilliants."

La Fruternild is a warm defender of the friars, and it may be that this story is a gentle hint to the authorities that queer things are going on in the house of the wife and mother of Aguinaldo. The matter did not reach the police. "In Laoag there have been established six grocery stores and several restaurants, not counting the big general store of the General Tobacco Company. There are also jewelry and glass and crockery stores, dry goods, shoe shops, tailor shops and all such places. Many licenses for different industries have been issued, especially for cloth weaving and local productions.

"The natives are mostly occupied in getting in palay, which was cut in the fields of the east part of the province, where there was a fine harvest this year in spite of the little care the farmers could give their crops, because of the continual interference of the insurgents. The farmers are also occupied in planting cereals and potatoes, having recently obtained a most abundant crop of very superior cotton. The villages in this fertile region also produce coffee and chocolate and several articles made from cocoanuts.

"The enignotic less been deing a great deal."

who do not flock to the new nauticul school. It is an old school, but the Americans have been trying to rejuvenate it, and it is under Lieut. George F. Cooper of the Navy. The Spanish paper asks:
"Why do not the natives of these islands ap-

preciate the efforts made in their behalf? The opening of the Philippine Naval Academy was due to the petition of a few individuals of this city, and its maintenance is costly. It offers a permanent means of livelihood to individuals of this city—a good place for life. A young man who has passed his examination in this school has secured for himself employment in the coasting vessels and probably also in oceangoing ships—a place any body might be proud to have, and a right belonging to the people of these islands, who ought to make use of it, and yet they will not. What can be done with such a people? We have reason to believe that the lack of applicants for admission to the benefits of this school is a matter of annoyance and vexation to the authorities. The director has extended until the end of June the time for filing due to the petition of a few individuals of this

applications for admission, and has extended the age limit to 20 years.

One of the yellow journals has a story that the lugustinian friars are so anxious to return to Spain that they are trying to organize a company in the States to buy their big convent parish houses and church in the walled city and convert them into a great hotel. Two millions is the sum named as requisite, and it is remarked sagely that the new hotel will be "the most sumptuous affair in the Orient."

The civilian clerks in some of the supply departments are beginning to kick because they are not getting enough pay. They work side by side with enlisted men detailed as clerks who get only \$15.60 a month, instead of \$100 or more which is the pay of the clerks. The curious which is the pay of the clerks. The curious thing about it is that the soldiers would go out in the field and hike about in constant danger of being shot with never a kick about their pay, but as soon as they are settled down in a comfortable billet in town, with no danger of any sort to furnish them excitement, they want just as much pay as the civilian who does the same work no better than they.

El Progreso has a soulful editor who writes a little column of his own under the title of "Yesterday." Here are a few quotations from recent

editions "The cable breaks its silence. There has arrived in Hong Kong the commission that will disembark in Manila in the days of the first rains of this year that has been so dry. The waters will act as a diplomatic agent, and during three or four months we shall hear no more noise than the monotonous beat of the rain upon the iron roofs. Not one shot! Afterward afterward it is logical to think that Mr. Taft will have effected the peace."

These few reflections are on Memorial Day. "The niches of those that fell begin to be adorned. Flowers, flags, candles, whatever objects may serve for mementoes in such sad moments, friendship bore yesterday to the cemetery in Paco. To-day a light, indifferent breeze, unsympathetic and unmoved, agitates the flowers, the flags and the candles that cover the tombs of the Americans, and a few hours later, with flowers withered and candles burned out, there will remain no trace of Decoration Day in Manila. There, in America, in the corner of the hearth robbed by war, the day will indeed live in the desolate heart of the mother, who, with her prayers and sobs, mingles, who knows, a curse. In America mothers will think always of the Philippines as Spanish mothers can never forget Cuba. In the interior it is all a cemetery, without flowers, without flags, without candles. The rivers teem with bodies, the mountains are fertilized by the phosphorus of skeletons. Almost no men remain. There live yet only the illusions that to-morrow will be entombed also under the stone of disenchantment. There it is not to live, it is to die!" breeze, unsympathetic and unmoved, agitates

One day he mourns the heat in this fashio "The day was dry, monotonous, like the day before. The same doubts that suffocate belief before. The same doubts that suffocate belief and atrophy the soul. And the observatory with its eternal prediction: 'Winds variable with hurricanes.'" The next day he mingles his resentment at the weather with his commiseration of the managers of the racetrack, who had financial reasons for cursing the heat that kept the crowds from the track. "Nothing, he says, "no hurricares, at least. A little drizzle that did not even dampen the track of the hippodrome, where they lost 17,000 pesos. With 17,000 pesos many things may be bought, and seventeen years of good cooking assured. How ideal!"

La Libertad, of Bacolod, Negros, reports that at Abauan on that island, on the afternoon of May 12, there occurred a heavy hailstorm. Says

May 12, there occurred a neavy haustorin. Says

La Libertad:

"The admiration and wonder that this phenomenon produced among those people who
had no knowledge that such things ever occurred cannot be described. It is sufficient to
point out that they considered it to be a divine
manifestation, and eagerly set about gathering
the hailatones in order to preserve them in
bottles as inestimable relics. Truly this event
is rare in the Philippines."

There is to be established soon in Iloilo a large modern sugar refinery, a project which regarded in Negroe as likely to be of great benefit to that island.

benefit to that island.

The people of the village of Isin, Negros, have petitioned the Government for permission to change the name to Rizal. The civil government of the island has arranged, with the consent of the Military Governor, that on June 19, the birthday of the great patriot, Dr. Rizal, there shall be extraordinary cockfights in all the cockpits in the island, under the direction of the local presidentes, the gross receipts of which shall be applied to the erection of a school which shall be called the Rizal Institute.

Several of the more prominent Filipino women of Manila are arranging to found a maternity will be received and cared for and educated until they are able to look out for themselves. This is another good chance for wealthy Americans to do a great deal of good and at the same time subserve the interests of peace by a substantial endowment. Such things count very greatly with these people, and there are several opportunities in Manila.

The Revista Comercial of Ilollo says it understands that a bullring is to be established in that city. It is a fair guess, though, that the pro-moters have not yet consulted Gen. Hughes.

The recent mutiny on the Escano and the nassacre of the officers of the ship, coupled massacre of the officers of the ship, coupled with the similar occurrence on the Campania de Filipinas in 1898, have stirred up the ship-owners, and several firms have decided to send more ships to sea without sufficient Europeans on board to be able to handle any outbreak among the crews.

PLEASURE AND OUTING BOATS

To Be Pound in Stock, Like Any Other Merchandise-This a Good Season for Them. Dealers in sportsmen's goods say that this has been the best season for boats in four years. One dealer said that last year they sold all the boats they made; this year they made more and sold more than last year. The pleasure and outing boats thus sold are made through

the winter, to be sold in the spring and summer.

in a sales season that lasts about six weeks.

To one unfamiliar with this trade it might eem odd to see boats in city stores situated on busy city thoroughfares. They may be found here, nevertheless, just like any other merchandise. One dealer, for instance, makes forty or more styles and sizes of boats, including various kinds and sizes of canoes, pleasure boats, yacht tenders and so on. At the opening of the season, when the lines were unbroken, one would find many boats actually in store, standing up around or lying about where they could be seen as they would appear in their element; and one can go in here and pick out a boat just as he would a golf stick or a pocketknife or in winter a pair of skates. New York sporting goods dealers sell boats all along the coast from Maine to the Gulf, and for many inland waters. The purchasers are found among the many city people who use boats for one purpose and another when they go away in the summer on their vaca-

use boats for one purpose and another when they go away in the summer on their vacation, or who buy boats for use at their seashore places, or by lake or river; and many purchasers from out of the city come here to buy boats because here they find boats in the greatest variety, and boats of all sorts actually on hand and ready for prompt shipment. Boats are crated and shipped anywhere.

The boats thus made and sold include, for example, handsome rowboats, precisely like those seen in the pictures, which one might think were to some extent wrought out of the imagination; but here is the identical boatapleasure boat made entirely of fine mahogany, fifteen feet long and forty-two inches wide, with nickel-plated railing at bow and stern, the floor covered with a Brussels mat, plush cushioned chair seats, handsome awaing, spoon oars, everything just as nice as can be, a regular picture boat, but serviceable withal; the whole outfit, \$230.

About the smallest of the boats thus made and sold is a handsome little round-bottom boat of mahogany for a yacht tender or dingy, for separate use: this boat being nine feet long by thirty-six inches wide, a very slick little boat. A paddling cance of cedar, ten and a half feet long and thirty-one inches wide, weighing twenty-two bounds, can be bought, with paddle and backboard, for \$27.50. As the dealer said, a man could pick up two boats such as this, one under each arm, and walk off with them easily; still, cances are made lighter yet, seme of them weighing as little as twenty pounds.

There are here cances for one and for two persons, and of various models and kinds, including canvas-covered cances; and there are often crated and shipped, or otherwise delivered to the purchaser, they are sometimes put into the water for him here. A cruising caroot for instance, was launched in the Sound often crated and snipped, or otherwise delivered to the purchaser, they are sometimes put into the water for him here. A cruising cance, for instance, was launched in the Sound just beyond Hell Gate, and there delivered to its owner, who was next heard from at New London, which point he had now reached in the course of his summer outing.

Matters of Interest Concerning Horses are more fully and ably treated in THE SUN's news columns than in any other medium. Ad-vertising thus becomes more valuable in THE SUN for obvious reasons. Homember this.—Ada. BRIEF STAGE FORTUNES,

ACTORS RARELY ABLE TO KEEP THE MONEY THEY MAKE.

large Earnings for a Few Years, Then Poverty, the History of Many a Star-Some Notable Examples in the Cases of Well-Known Actors and Actresses-The Causes. Two men stood reading the bill boards in front of a vaudeville theatre. They came to the name of one of the best-known American actresses advertised along with the trained

dogs and other features of the entertainment. "Wouldn't you suppose," one of the men said to the other, "that she could afford to take a little rest now? To my positive knowledge she began to act last August in a melodrama, and two weeks before that she had been playing the vaudeville theatres. All that time she drew a good salary. Now, I should think she would feel the need of resting a bit before she began again, particularly as the sort of work she did last year was very exhausting and carried her through all the

small towns of the country. The actress bore one of the names that have been notable in the history of the American theatre for the past quarter of a century. A score of years ago she was the most admired actrees in this city and was at the head of a famous stock company in the golden days of its career. She met with more or less success as a star, and she has always stood in the first rank of her profession. During her long career she has received large sums of money and should, in the opinion of most people, have earned by this time a comfortable fortune. The man to whom the question was put had a large acquaintance with the theatrical profession in its private life, and he explained the situation in these words:

"She is acting during the summer because she knows that her compensation has reached its climax and is hereafter likely to decline rather than increase. She needs money, for in spite of all her years and labor, paid always at very high prices, she has come to middle age, at least, with nothing but the same capi-tal that she had as a woman of 20; in fact, with rather less than what she had then. At that time youth was on her side, and beauty; now she has reputation and experience, but as a rule the great rewards of the stage go only to youth. In the harvest that players make most of the fortune that the women of the stage can ever hope to acquire is secured in their youth.

"I remember when this particular woman lorded it over what was considered the finess collection of actors in this country. New York was at her feet, and her earnings at that time could not have been much less than \$300 a week. That state of affairs existed for ten years at least, and she afterward knew considerable prosperity when she became a star. Several years ago I had occasion to call on her in a flat on the upper West Side. There was no carpet on the floor, and two or three cheap articles of furniture were all that the room contained. Later she had a benefit, succeeded in paying off many pressing debts. got another engagement at a big salary, and was apparently prospering as much as any woman on the stage possibly could who had reached her age.

"At the end of that season everybody heard that she was hard up again and looking for a summer engagement. It seems that a run into Wall Street had eaten up her earnings for the winter and left her facing the summer with the necessity of employment as a means of livelihood. Early experience had taught her nothing. Every cent had been swept away

nothing. Every cent had been swept away that she had earned during her entire career, and instead of putting aside her earnings from this year's work she gambled it all away and found herself high and dry again.

"That, my dear man, is the profession. It would be as useless to try to alter its generally improvident habits as to cry for the moon. Some actors keep the fortunes they earn, but that number is small. It is the opportunity of acting in these vaudeville theatres that has kept several well-known actors going for the past few years, and I sometimes wonder what would have happened to them had it not been for this means of smoothing over the hard end of the road. Most of them are approaching the end of their careers, but are no nearer financial independence than they were at the outset."

This pessimistic tone seemed exaggerated to the other man, who could not realize that so

Into becomes any the could not realize hast so the other man, who could not realize hast so the content of the content of the material rewards to be expected. The earnings of prominent actors are very large durings of prominent commercial or position, would earn in three months. The doubtedly the salaries of actors, as well as the profits as stars, are overrated. For instance, the leading man in the average New York the leading man in the average New York stock companies to become stars, ever received more than \$123 a week, and Maude Adams, now the most popular actress on the New York stock companies to become stars, ever received more than \$123 a week and Maude Adams, now the most popular actress on the New York stock companies to become stars, ever received more than \$123 a week, and Maude Adams, now the most popular actress on the New York stock companies to become stars, ever received more than \$123 a week, and made Adams, now the most popular actress about to become a star had a salary of \$400 a week from her manager. The successful star makes, of course, very much more. Even in the first year of a star's currer he will probably receive not less than \$200 a certain figure. It can be seen that in a highly successful play the carnings of ecopits. This percentage of the receipts increases up to a certain figure. It can be seen that in a highly successful play the carnings of her properties of a week, for instance, should amount to \$10,000 the star is slare of that would be \$2,200 in addition to lit of less it can should be seen whether or not she holds on began her currer as a star last year, and it only remains to be seen whether or not she holds on the star of the seen of the stage are never known to lit of less it is not should be successful play the carnings of actors soon take wings.

"I could name three or four women," continued the m